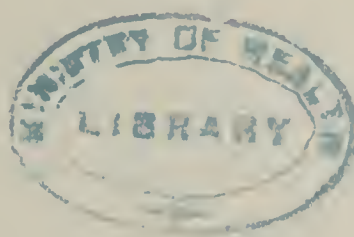


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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR -

1946.

-

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(9th November 1945 - 9th November 1946)

Chairman: Alderman A.Perkins.
Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs.M.G.Magor.
Alderman F.A.Stenson, Alderman J.W.Barker,
Councillor J.H.Corah, Councillor E.E.Cumberland,
Councillor Miss H.Dormer, Councillor C.C.Short,
Councillor G.Read, Councillor H.R.Slatter,
Councillor W.P.Stagg, Councillor A.Ll. Thomas.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Mrs.J.A.Sherriff, J.P.
Vice-Chairman: Councillor E.B.Hancock.
Alderman M.A.Martin, Councillor L.E.Clarke,
Councillor Miss H.Dormer, Councillor Mrs.M.G.Magor,
Councillor H.R.Slatter, Councillor A.Ll. Thomas,
Councillor R.Walker, Mrs.A.M.Wallis,
Mrs.E.P.Martin, Mrs.D.Slatter,
Mrs.D.G.Cowley.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

R.Cautley Holderness,	M.B.,B.S.,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health and Divisional School Medical Officer.
H.Bintcliffe,	Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superin- tendent. Inspector under Shops Acts. Cert. of R.S.I. as Sanitary Inspector. Cert. of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat & Other Foods. Cert. San.Inspector's Assocn.Examination Board as Sanitary Inspector. Mem.Inst. Public Cleansing. Fellow of Sanitary Inspector's Association.
J.S.Bird,	Sanitary Inspector. Inspector under Shops Acts. Cert. R.S.I. & San.Inspectors Joint Examination Board. Member of Sanitary Inspector's Association.
W.J.Munton,	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
Nurse E.C.Agar,	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Certificate.
Nurse E.M.Foxley,	" " " " "
Nurse R.Gray, (resigned May 1946)	" " " " "
Nurse W.Hunt,	S.C.M. Municipal Midwife.
Nurse O.Hagan,	" " "
Nurse M.H.Moss,	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,"
K.W.Brewin,	Chief Clerk.
Miss J.Kirchin,	Senior Clerk.
Mrs.M.Clarke,	Clerk.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1946.

To The Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors,
of the Borough of Loughborough.

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present herewith my
10th Annual Report on the health of your Borough.

While there has been nothing spectacular
to report, the work of the Department has continued
steadily during the year.

Infectious diseases have given rise to no
anxiety. The occurrence of only one case of Diphtheria
serves to point the value of Diphtheria Immunisation.
The percentage of the population immunised is now high
enough to combat any widespread outbreak of the disease.
Effort must now be concentrated upon keeping this per-
centage at a high level by immunising all babies by the
age of 12 months, and endeavouring to convert those who,
for one reason or another, "don't believe in it".

The appreciation of the child welfare services
is indicated by the new high figure of attendances at
the Council's clinics. More than ever at the present day
is it necessary to conserve and improve the health of the
next generation, and the use made of the facilities
provided is most encouraging.

I have the honour to be, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS

GENERAL STATISTICS - 1946.

Area	9211 acres
Resident Population (estimated)	33,420
Population according to Census of 1931	26,945
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	9,580
Rateable Value (December 1946)	£215,820
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£865

Water Supply.

The Water supply of the area is derived from the uplands of Charnwood Forest, a sparsely populated district. The water is collected from the sources of supply of the Blackbrook and the Woodbrook, each stream having a separate reservoir in which water is stored. The Blackbrook is the larger, as also is the reservoir, and stands on a higher altitude, so that water gravitates therefrom to the reservoir at Nanpantan. The water is purified by passage through primary pressure filters, followed by slow sand filtration, and finally by treatment with chloramine, thus giving a supply of satisfactory organic quality and a high degree of bacterial purity.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Regular chemical and bacteriological examinations of both raw and treated water are made, and the results have been consistently satisfactory. Two examinations of the raw and 12 of the treated water have been made during the year.

The Corporation also supply the inhabitants of Belton, Long Whatton, Sutton Bonington and East Leak as direct consumers, and the Township of Shepshed with a bulk supply. During the war an extension was made to supply the R.A.F. Station at Wymeswold - this supply is likely to be determined in due course.

In view of the fact that the increased demand on the undertaking had reached a point when it was clear that additional sources of supply would shortly be necessary, consideration was given during the early war years to the possible additional water resources which might be made available to the undertaking. During the war years an abnormal increased demand had, in fact, taken the consumption to a point well in excess of the safe yield. Surveys were made of the whole of the resources in the immediate environs of the town, and a Bill was promoted in 1943 for the construction of an additional reservoir at Nanpantan. The Bill received the Royal Assent on 27th July 1944.

A Bill was promoted in Parliament by the Leicester Corporation for a supply to Leicester and the adjoining County Districts from the Manifold Valley. The Bill was rejected by the House of Lords, but, in view of the obligations on the Minister of Health under the 1945 Water Act, the Ministry are considering the matter, and have promised to submit proposals. In the meantime, the whole question of additional supplies is in abeyance.

The proportion of dwelling houses and of the population supplied from public mains in the Borough is 98% by direct supply and 0.5% by standpipe.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births: Legitimate	617	319	298
Illegitimate	51	23	28
Still Births:	13	8	5
Deaths:	389	186	203
	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	
		<u>Total Births.</u>	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:			
No.29 Puerperal Sepsis	-		-
No.30 Other puerperal causes	-		-
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:			
All Infants per 1000 Live Births			38.92
Legitimate Infants per 1000			38.89
legitimate live births			
Illegitimate Infants per 1000			39.22
illegitimate live births			
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			52
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			-
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			2

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The Registrar General's Returns give the number of births registered, modified by Inward and Outward Residence Transfers. These are classified as Live Births or Still Births, Legitimate or Illegitimate.

The following table gives a comparison of the figures :-

	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Live Births.	Male 319 Female 298	Male 23 Female 28
Still Births.	Male 8 Female 5	Male - Female -
% Still Births of Total	1.91	-

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population	19.99
Still Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population	0.39

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of 1 year was 26, 16 males and 10 females. This is 4 more than the previous year, and 0.4 more than the average for the past 5 years, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 38.92. The rate for England & Wales was 43.

Infant Mortality for the past 5 years.

1942	49.9
1943	31.6
1944	40.8
1945	34.9
1946	38.9

Infant Deaths - 1946.

Prematurity	4
Broncho-pneumonia	5
Gastro-enteritis	2
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	3
Congenital Defects	5
Other Causes	7
Total	<u>26</u>

Neo-natal Mortality.

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under 1 month per 1000 live births. Of the 26 infant deaths, 15 were under the age of 1 month, giving a rate of 22.45.

Prematurity and Congenital Abnormality accounted for 8 out of the 15 neo-natal deaths.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>
Number of Births Notified	695	779

Maternity Services.

The domiciliary midwifery service has continued to work very satisfactorily, and slightly more cases were attended than in the previous year. From July arrangements were made for the Shepshed Midwife to attend cases in Hathern, in order to overcome difficulties of transport and to even out the work. The Loughborough Midwives are however still available for Hathern patients in case of emergency.

<u>Work of Municipal Midwives.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>
Number of cases delivered - Midwifery	142	164
Maternity	62	61
	<u>204</u>	<u>225</u>
Number of visits - Ante-natal	1571	1425
During Puerperium	<u>3680</u>	<u>4152</u>
	<u>5251</u>	<u>5577</u>

Ante-natal Clinic.

Despite the end of the war, owing to the lack of sufficient hospital accommodation in London, it was necessary to continue the wartime evacuation arrangements for expectant mothers throughout 1946, and ante-natal facilities for those mothers billeted at Southfield Hall were continued as before. Some 150 more patients attended than in the previous year..

The following table gives details of the work :-

<u>Ante-natal Clinic (cont.)</u>		<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>
Number of women attending for the first time:-			
	Loughborough patients	190	198
	Evacuees	461	612
Total Attendances:-			
	Loughborough patients	786	810
	Evacuees	1576	2029
Cases referred to Dental Clinic		12	12

The percentage of total domiciliary deliveries attending the ante-natal clinic was 89.5

Child Welfare.

The Borough has two welfare centres. The larger at Lemyngton Street serves the main area of the town, and the smaller centre at Shelthorpe serves in particular the Shelthorpe Estate, though there is no restriction upon attendance at either centre, and a mother is free to choose which she prefers. Sessions are held at Lemyngton Street on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and at Shelthorpe on Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

The shift of population to the new housing on the Shelthorpe Estate, representing as it does a preponderance of families with young children, is likely to cause a considerable increase in attendances at the Shelthorpe Clinic.

The total attendances at the centres during the year reached a total of 18,362, some 900 more than in 1946 and some 400 more than the figure for 1944, which was the highest on record. The increase is mainly due to the increase in attendances of children over 1 year of age. This is a gratifying feature, as too often there is a tendency for attendances to fall off after the baby stage is passed, and it is equally important that the toddler should be kept under supervision.

The number of first attendances at the welfare centres of children under 1 year represents 84% of the corrected number of births, compared with 76% in 1945.

<u>Attendances at Welfare Centres.</u>		<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>
First attendances	under 1 year	480	518
"	" over 1 year	41	19
Other attendances	under 1 year	9927	9708
"	" over 1 year	7020	8117
		<u>17468</u>	<u>18362</u>

Dental Inspection.

During the year a Dental Inspection Clinic was commenced at the Lemyngton Street Welfare Centre. At this all children whose mothers desired it were inspected by the Dental Surgeon, who is also responsible for the Education Authority's dental service. Advice was given on the care of the teeth and minor conservative work carried out. Cases requiring more extensive treatment continued to be dealt with under the arrangement with the education dental service.

107 children were so inspected during the year, but it is hoped that this number will materially increase. It is not generally recognised by parents that the prevention or minimising of dental caries in young children by appropriate treatment has an appreciable bearing upon the attainment of a sound, well-formed set of teeth in adult life.

<u>Attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic, etc.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>
Number of children referred to Clinic	111	74
Total number of attendances	851	507
Children referred to Dental Clinic	33	46
Children referred to Eye Clinic	11	18
Children referred to Cripples Guild	9	11

Home Visits by Health Visitors.

Owing to the resignation of one of the Health Visitors and the impossibility of replacement, only two were employed for 7 months of the year. This led to a fall in the amount of home visiting which, though unfortunate, was unavoidable. The contact of the Health Visitor with the family in the home is a very important part of her work. She is not merely "the nurse", but the adviser on many matters connected with the welfare of mothers and young children, and her duties in the field of social welfare are likely to become even wider in the future.

<u>Visits.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>
To children under 1 year:- 1st Visits	622	652
Re-visits	2509	1791
To children 1-5 years:- Visits	5112	4056
To expectant mothers:- 1st visits	150	132
Re-visits	65	55
	<u>8458</u>	<u>6686</u>

Day Nurseries.

At the beginning of the year three day nurseries were in operation with accommodation for 115 children of mothers in employment. The net costs of these nurseries were borne by the exchequer. In December 1945, in a joint circular (circular 221/45 of the Ministry of Health), the Ministers of Health and Education asked local authorities to review their nursery arrangements in the light of the new conditions and the future needs of the community. After giving the matter full consideration, the Council decided that facilities should be continued primarily for cases where the circumstances were such that nursery accommodation was necessary on welfare grounds, e.g. for children having only one parent, for cases of temporary illness in the home, or where the child's home environment was unsatisfactory. It was considered that Southfield Park Nursery was adequate for this purpose, and Tudor Hall and Mill Lane Nurseries were accordingly closed in April and September respectively.

Southfield Park Nursery accommodates 50 children, approximately 15 under $1\frac{1}{2}$ years and 35 between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 years. Any surplus accommodation, after satisfying the requirements of welfare cases, is allocated to the children of households where both parents are at work. The charge for welfare cases is 1/- a day and for others 3/- a day.

What is to be the role of the day nursery in the future? Informed opinion is generally agreed that the child under 2 years of age should normally be in the care of his own mother in his own home. Unfortunately, in an imperfect world, there will always be cases where this ideal is not attainable, for instance the unmarried or widowed mother who must work to support herself and her child, and for these the day nursery offers the best solution.

In the case of the older child, the day nursery gives opportunities for association with others and amenities for play and intellectual development in an atmosphere of freedom under the supervision of trained staff, opportunities which few homes can offer.

Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with the joint arrangements between Leicester City, Leicestershire Council, Market Harborough and Loughborough, information on illegitimate births in those areas is exchanged, and cases requiring assistance, e.g. in connection with adoptions, are referred to the Leicester Moral Welfare Association.

Premature Infants.

A record is kept throughout the year of premature infants born in or transferred to the district under a reciprocal arrangement with the City and County of Leicester. For this purpose, a premature infant is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth.

Number of notifications	45
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Number surviving at the end of one month	37
--	----

Infestation.

The measures to combat infestation outlined in the Report for 1943 have been continued during the year. There is no evidence of any undue prevalence of this condition.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. (see also table at end of Report).

Diphtheria. 2 notifications were received during the year, but in one of these the diagnosis was not confirmed. The one case recovered.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

6 suspected cases of this disease were admitted to Hospital during the year, but in only one case was the diagnosis confirmed. This case recovered.

The prospects of cure in this disease have been greatly increased by the use of the sulphonamides and penicillin, especially if treatment is commenced early, and admission to hospital on a provisional diagnosis is preferable to waiting for confirmation before treatment is commenced.

Scarlet Fever.

44 notifications of this disease were received, 33 less than in 1945. Of these 38 were removed to Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths and the disease was of a mild type.

Whooping Cough.

65 cases were notified, mainly during the first half of the year. There were no deaths.

Measles.

There were 34 notifications of this disease, mainly in December. There were no deaths.

Other notifiable diseases call for no special comment.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The measures previously reported for stimulating the early immunisation of children have been continued during the year, and the acceptances have been satisfactory. While a certain number of firm refusals to have children immunised are still met, the chief factor in keeping the under five acceptance rate below the maximum is the parent who intends to have the child immunised, but puts it off for various reasons.

Diphtheria Immunisation (cont.)

No. of children immunised under the Council's scheme :-		
	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>
0 - 5 years	466	490
5 - 15 years	<u>25</u>	<u>40</u>
	<u>491</u>	<u>530</u>

The small number of children immunised in the 5 - 15 age group is what is to be expected, as all children should have been immunised before reaching this group. In order to keep up their immunity, children who were immunised in infancy are now given the opportunity of receiving an additional "boosting" dose of diphtheria prophylactic on attaining school age, and 205 children were so treated during the year.

Percentage of child population immunised

0 - 5 years	62.3	67.8
5 - 15 years	82.5	86.3

It should be noted that the highest possible percentage of children under 5 years of age that can be immunised is 80, since children under 1 year are not treated. In other words 84.75% of the 'possibles' in this group have been immunised.

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1943. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	Lough- borough.	England and Wales.	126 C.B.s and great towns, including London.	148 smaller towns. Resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Live Births.	19.99	19.1 ≠	22.2	21.3	21.5
Still Births.	0.39	0.53 ≠	0.67	0.59	0.54
Deaths :-					
All causes.	11.61	11.5 ≠	12.7	11.7	12.7
Typhoid and Para- typhoid.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough.	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria.	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza.	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12
Smallpox.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year.	39	43	46	37	41
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	3.0	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Notifications :-					
Typhoid Fever.	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever.	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06
Scarlet Fever.	1.32	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42
Whooping Cough.	1.24	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22
Diphtheria.	0.03	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24
Erysipelas.	0.30	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.27
Smallpox.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles.	1.02	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35
Eneumonia.	1.17	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
Notifications :-					
Puerperal Fever	8.81)	8.50	10.35	7.63	1.62
Puerperal Pyrexia)				9.68
Maternal Mortality:-					
No.140.Abortion with sepsis.	0.00	0.13	-	-	-
No.141.Abortion with- out sepsis.	0.00	0.06	-	-	-
No.147.Puerperal Infection.	0.00	0.18	-	-	-
Nos.142-6.Other.	0.00	1.06	-	-	-

≠ Rates per 1,000 Total Population.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES & MORTALITY - 1946.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
Age Per- iods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
1-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
5-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
15-	4	2	-	3	1	-	-	2
25-	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	-
35-	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	-
45-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals.	14	8	2	8	10	2	1	4

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1946.

Analysis of notified cases and deaths according to age groups.

[illegible]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Loughborough
Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my thirty-eighth Annual Report on the operations of the Sanitary Inspectors and Public Cleansing Department, for the year ending December 31st, 1946.

It has been rather a difficult year, owing to shortage of labour and materials, particularly so with regard to materials for house and other repairs. Many of the craftsmen, who usually carry out these repairs, have been mainly engaged on building new houses, and rightly so, whilst the difficulty of obtaining all kinds of materials for repairs to house property, has led to a general deterioration in a large number of houses. Under these circumstances I have not been able to carry out all the work which I should have liked to do.

Salvage is about the same amount as last year and I hope that the decline has been arrested and I should like to see it increased in the future.

This will be the last report that I shall present to you. I have been very happy with you and in my work and I want to thank you, your previous Councillors, officials and staff, for many kindnesses during the past 38 years.

I leave with good wishes to all; happy days to all engaged in Local Government, which I shall watch with very keen interest in all the progress which will be made in the future.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. BINTCLIFFE.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of notices issued	691
" " " complied with	472
" " house to house inspections	653
" " houses re-inspected	497
" " infected houses visited	83
" " rooms fumigated	112
" " " sprayed	107
" " lots of infected beds stoved at Farm	21
" " " " " destroyed at Farm	34
" " drains and other inspections	8437
" " complaints received	368
" " communications re dust removal	62
" " dairies, cowsheds and milkshops inspected	335
" " factories inspected	155
" " outworkers inspected	127
" " offensive trades	139
" " drains tested	34
" " smoke observations	26
" " samples of milk taken for bact. examination	158
" " slaughterhouses inspected during office hours	82
" " " " " evenings & Sundays	124
" " meat stalls and stores inspected	190
" " samples of water taken for analysis	2
" " food stores insp. other than where meat is kept	274
" " premises inspected for vermin	44
" " rooms treated for vermin	23
" " shops inspected	252
" " canal boats inspected	8

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

New drains laid	11
Drains taken out	8
" unstopped and cleansed	51
" ventilated and disconnected	1
Inspection chambers built	3
New gullies provided	13
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	59
Sink waste channels repaired	34
New sinkstones provided	5
Drains tested by smoke, water or colour test	56
Water closets repaired	85
New water closets provided	204
Pail closets converted to water carriage system	8
Pail closets provided	2
Yard surfaces repaired or paved	27
Rain water conductors repaired or fixed	73
Soft water cisterns cleansed	10
Windows and cords repaired	53
Floors repaired or concreted	23
Dirty houses cleansed	6
" cellars "	1
Water or sewage removed from cellars	3
Roofs stripped and repaired	89
Damp walls remedied	10
Damp courses provided	1
Plaster ceilings repaired	23
Plaster walls repaired	27
General internal and external defects remedied	71
Water service pipes repaired	52
Wells cleansed and repaired	1
Houses connected to public sewer	6

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Total number in district at end of 1946:-

1. Privies	23
2. Pails	164
3. W.C's	12,273

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Total number of inspections	9,284
" " " complaints received	368
" " " notices served	
(a) Formal	28
(b) Informal	691
" " " defects remedied after serving of notices.	3,425

The above inspections include those under the following headings:-

Housing inspection under Housing Act, 1936.
Inspection of drains, factories and bakehouses.
Inspection of dairies, cowsheds, milkshops, tents, vans,
and sheds.
Slaughterhouses, offensive trades, treatment of premises
for vermin.
Markets, meatstalls, and foodstores, other than where
meat is kept, and inspections under the Shops Act

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

MILK.

Total number of retail purveyors on register	36
" " producers on register including producers who retail their own milk.	42
" " inspections made of the premises.	335

Very few contraventions were found during the year and all were remedied without service of notices.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS.

1936 - 1941.

Number of Certified Tuberculin Tested Producers in the district	2
" " Accredited Bottlers licensed in the district	2

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

158 samples of milk have been submitted during the year for bacteriological examination and 128 were recorded as satisfactory. In the case of unsatisfactory results, frequent inspections have been made to the farms and dairies concerned and advice given to the farmer and dairymen.

The milk supplied to the schools in the Borough is submitted frequently for bacteriological examination and every three months for fat content, and the standard of the milk has reached a high level.

	No. of samples taken	Satisfactory.	Not satis- factory.	% Satis- factory.
1946	158	128	30	81.0
1945	97	69	28	71.1
1944	75	63	12	84.0
1943	59	50	9	84.4
1942	32	24	8	75.0
1941	48	43	5	89.5

MEAT & FOOD CONTROL.

206 pigs were slaughtered in the Borough slaughterhouses during the year. These were slaughtered by local people for their own consumption. 12 stone of pork was destroyed after examination of these animals, as unfit for human consumption. 206 visits and inspections were made.

KNACKERS YARDS.

32 inspections were made of the one licensed knackers yard in the district and the conditions were found at all times to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF FOODSTORES, ETC.

Number of meat stores etc. inspected	156
" " shops, meat stalls etc inspected	190
" " premises where food (other than meat) is kept or prepared for sale	243

HOUSE DISINFECTION.

Number of infected houses visited	83
" " rooms fumigated	112
" " " sprayed	107
" " lots of infected bedding steam disinfected	21
" " " " destroyed	34

The usual practice of dealing with infected cases has been continued and disinfectants supplied free to householders when such cases have been notified.

DISINFESTATION.

44 premises were inspected for vermin, which necessitated 23 rooms being treated. Effective results were obtained after treatment.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

20 trades are registered with the Local Authority and during the year under survey, 139 visits were made and conditions found to be satisfactory; no serious infringements were found.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

& INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

Steady progress has been maintained throughout the year under the above Act and Order. Whilst the Rodent Operator has shared his time between three authorities, his time spent in the Borough has been very effective. 148 inspections have been made in the Borough and 1,888 baits laid, also 957 block surveys have been made which has considerably helped to form a picture of the town's centres of infestation.

The payment of 2d. per carcase has been continued, resulting in 333 rats being brought to the office, at a cost to the Council of £2. 15s. 6d.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912, 1913, 1928, 1934 and 1936.

252 shops in the Borough were inspected under the above Acts, dealing with sanitary and washing accommodation, ventilation and the working conditions of the shop assistants and hours of employment of the young persons.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Routine inspections of Factories have been carried out in the district, 155 inspections having been made and alterations and improvements affected in the sanitary conditions of several factories.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Factories with mechanical power	54
" without " "	181
Bakehouses inspections	86

OUTWORKERS.

127 Outworkers were inspected during the year and it is pleasing to note that the improvement of the working conditions continues. No cases of infectious disease were found.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

The Public Cleansing services have been maintained under very difficult conditions, owing to obsolete vehicles and difficulty in obtaining replacements etc. Two new vehicles are expected next year and should then place the department on a more serviceable footing. Salvage returns have not been up to expectations and in particular the decline in waste paper returns have become serious. Other items of salvage have fallen off considerably, due in the main, to the apathy of the general public.

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SALVAGE.

	<u>Tons. cwts. qrs.</u>			<u>£.</u>	<u>S.</u>	<u>D.</u>
Wastepaper	200	1	3	1275	10	10
Kitchen Waste	214	10	3	268	4	6
Tins	2	2	2	2	2	6
Rags	3	17	1	54	10	3
Bones	1	2	0	5	17	2
Heavy and scrap iron	13	8	3	27	13	0
Rubber Tyres		8	1		15	6
Bottles (272 dozen)				26	14	0
Miscellaneous				5	3	0
Total receipts for year ending December, '46				£1666	10	9
Total receipts for corresponding period of previous year -				£1825	2	5

SUMMARY OF FOODS CONDEMNED.

TINNED MILK	1740 tins.
TINNED FISH	309 "
FRESH FISH	154½ stone
JAM	265 tins
TINS FRUIT	43 "
FRESH FRUIT	12½ cwt, 156 chips, 20 crates,
TINS VEGETABLES	348 tins
FRESH VEGETABLES	19 bags, 52 nets.
TINNED MEAT	352 tins
PICKLES	126 jars
SAUSAGE & RUSK	40 tins & 30 stn
SOUP	39 tins
CORNERD BEEF	3 stone
BACON	3 stone 2½ lbs.
PORK	12 stone
TONGUE	10½ lbs.
BEEF	3 stone
CHEESE	3 stone
PORK PIES	11
SYNTHETIC CREAM & DRIED MILK	56 lbs. & 1 barrel
FLOUR	7 stone
LETTUCE	18 crates.
YEAST	2 cwts.

